REMARKS

In response to the Office Action dated March 17, 2008, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration based on the above amendments and the following remarks. Applicant respectfully submits that the claims as presented are in condition for allowance.

Claims 1-12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 as being directed to non-statutory subject matter. Applicant respectfully disagrees with this rejection. The Examiner characterized the claims as being directed to an abstract idea because the claims allegedly only define various domains with no tangible result. Applicant submits that the claims are not directed to an abstract idea. The guidelines for subject matter eligibility characterize abstract ideas as mathematical algorithms, legal rights, etc. The claimed embodiments do not fall into this abstract idea category. The claimed embodiments relate to an arrangement of data related to communications products in a way that facilitates understanding the data. The claims are anything but abstract and specify a contract domain, product domain, location domain and customer domain and an interrelationship between these domains. This arrangement of data provides a useful, concrete and tangible result. The result is useful as it allows users to view data related to the communications product in a variety of ways, including relationships across domains. The result is concrete, as the process has a result that can be substantially repeated as required in the subject matter guidelines. The result of the claimed embodiments is the arrangement of data in a predefined organization, which is concrete. The result of claimed embodiments is also tangible. As noted in the subject matter guidelines, tangible relates to generating a real-world result. An example in the guidelines of a tangible process is calculating a price of an item to sell and then conveying the calculated price to a potential customer. The claimed embodiments are consistent with this example. The data domains relate to real world contracts, products, locations, accounts and customers. These are real-world elements, and thus tangible under the subject matter guidelines. Further, claim 1 has been amended to include generating views of product instances, which is clearly a real-world result. Thus, claims 1-12 meet the useful, concrete, tangible result test for statutory subject matter.

With respect to claim 7, the Examiner states that claim 7 is directed to a computer program and the computer programs are not one of the statutory classes. Claim 7 has been

amended to include a computer-readable medium. The subject matter guidelines state that functional descriptive material claimed in combination with an appropriate computer readable medium to enable the functionality to be realized is patent eligible subject matter if it is capable of producing a useful, concrete and tangible result when used in the computer system. As described above, the cross-domain data model does provide a useful, concrete and tangible result. The rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 101 should be withdrawn.

Claims 1-12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph as being indefinite. Claims 1 and 7 have been amended to address the items raised by the Examiner.

Claims 1-12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Hahn-Carlson in view of Spencer. This rejection is traversed for the following reasons.

Claim 1 recites, *inter alia,* "generating views of product instances, the views including customer-oriented views, account-oriented views and location-oriented views, the product instances depicted in a space, the customer-oriented views, account-oriented views and location-oriented views being depicted as regions in the space." Support for these features is found in at least Figure 3 and paragraph [0034] of Applicant's specification. Neither Hahn-Carlson nor Spencer teaches or suggests these features. Hahn-Carlson teaches establishing contract data between a buyer and a seller, and displaying catalog items to the buyer and displaying contracts to a buyer, but does not teach generating the views in the format recited in claim 1. Spencer teaches an electronic address book which will display fields of an address entry, but not in a format of the views of product instances as recited in claim 1. Thus, even if Hahn-Carlson and Spencer are combined, the elements of claim 1 do not result.

For at least the above reasons, claim 1 is patentable over Hahn-Carlson in view of Spencer. Claims 2-6 variously depend from claim 1 and are patentable over Hahn-Carlson in view of Spencer for at least the reasons advanced with reference to claim 1.

Claim 7, as amended, recites features similar to those discussed above with reference to claim 1 and is patentable over Hahn-Carlson in view of Spencer for at least the reasons advanced with reference to claim 1. Claims 8-12 depend from claim 7 and are considered patentable for at least the same reasons.

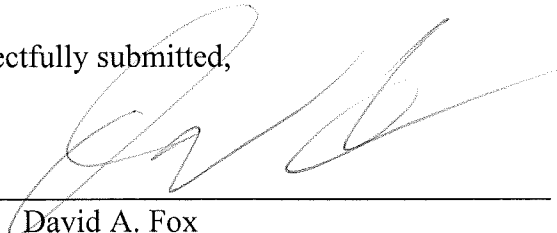In view of the foregoing remarks and amendments, Applicant submits that the above-

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identified application is now in condition for allowance. Early notification to this effect is respectfully requested.

If there are any charges with respect to this response or otherwise, please charge them to Deposit Account 06-1130.

Respectfully submitted,

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